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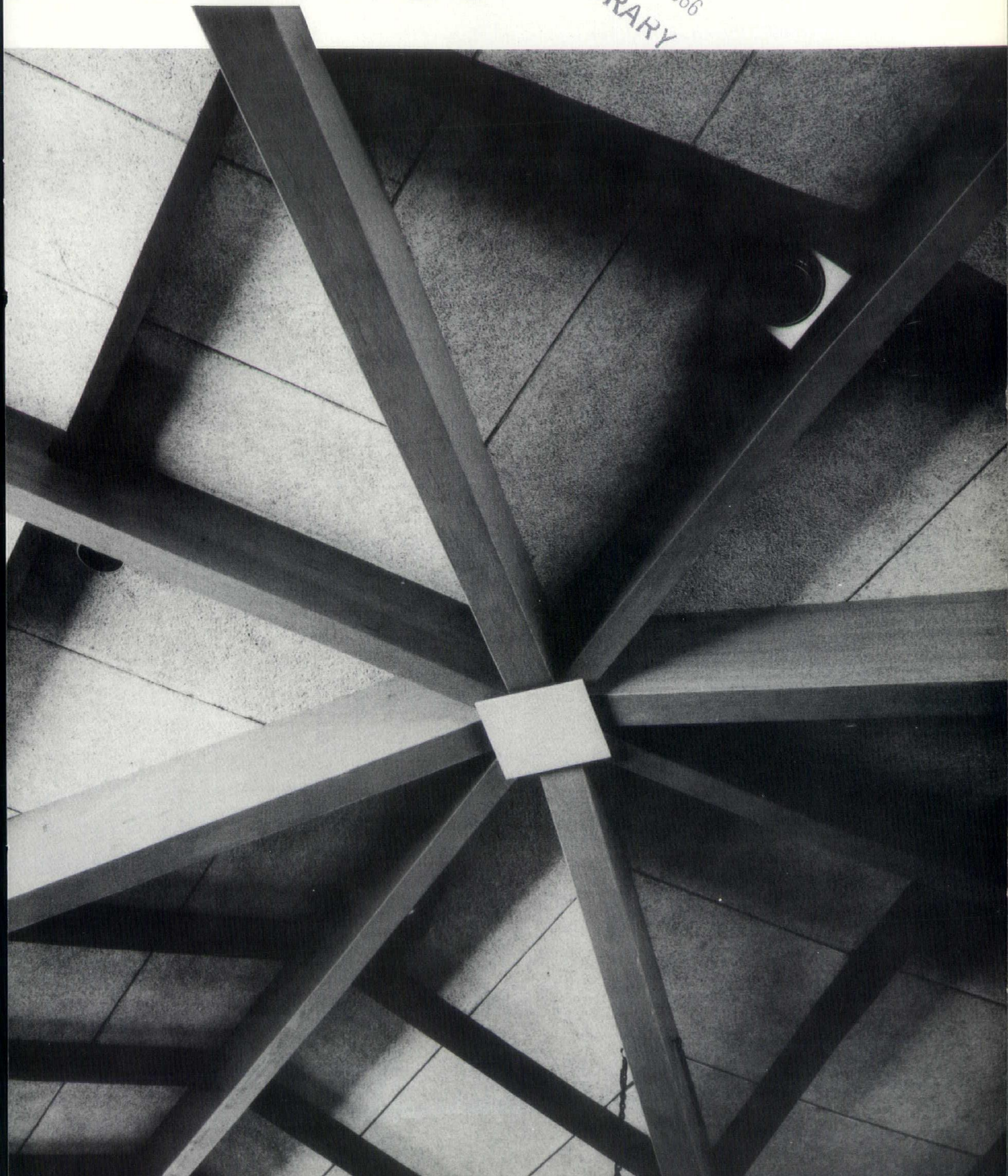

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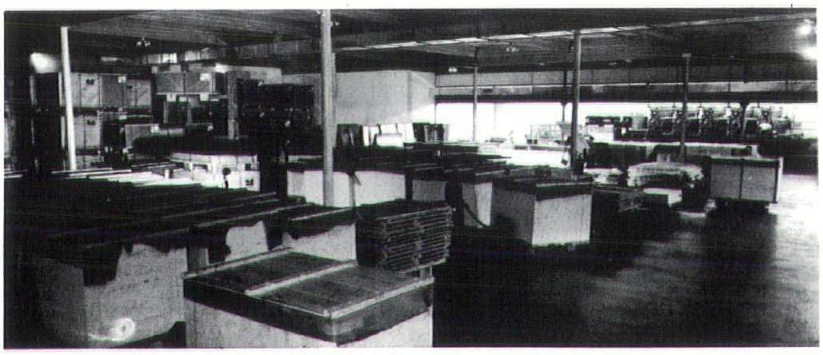

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GRANITE STATE

ARCHITECT

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Front Cover: Roof beams converge to a focal point over the altar at St. Paul's Church, White River Junction, Vt. Photograph by Walt St. Clair.

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Notes And Comments

The National Association of Home Builders Committee on Environmental Design recently faced a number of issues and conflicts when it held the first INTERDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN. In fact, the participants early discovered the great chasms which exist in understanding, definition and communication.

The excerpts which follow represent a selection from the booklet "31 Minds Explore Our Environment" . . . available from NAHB.

"Our environment today is an eccentrically tailored cloak which enfolds all — but fits few. It binds here and chafes there, impairing the circulation and causing widespread irritation. The seams are frayed. Threadbare patches need reweaving, stains need removing. But the fabric of this universal cloak has plenty of wear in it, which is a good thing because it is the only one we have. It won't last forever in a conscionable state, however, unless it stops being torn, trampled and tossed in the corner.

"Our environment urgently needs restyling, mending, and sprucing up. This we know because our senses and sensibilities tell us so. But how do we go about evaluating the work to be done? To achieve which ends? To preserve which values? To create which new ones?

"These are questions for anyone and everyone to ponder, for each man is his own expert in conceiving of the kind of world he wishes to experience. Some, however, are more accountable than others for environment's sake, and perhaps none more so than the men who build the houses we live in."

As one means of taking stock The Committee on Environmental Design was formed.

"If they were to provide a useful guideline and stimulation for their fellow builders, they themselves would need help and prodigious amounts of it . . . from almost every imaginable source. For neither the builder, nor the architect nor the city planner can hope to embrace, much less master, the infinitely complex factors which make for the total natural and man-made environment."

The NAHB believes that these excerpts from the verbal give-and-take as it was tape-recorded during the conference provide an abundance of challenges to be faced up to, research inquiries to be pursued, actions to be taken.

The vocational diversity of the conference is notable . . . a philosopher, an acoustical engineer, a clergyman, three architects, an ecologist, an air pollution commissioner, a housing official, a psychiatrist . . . city planners, judge and social worker, etc., etc.

"What made this conference remarkable to begin with, was that it took place at all . . . These distinguished men and women seemed to be saying that whoever one is, and whatever one's personal share or vocational

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predilections, the environment we share is worthy of everyone's concern and involvement."

As a side note, the participants were grouped in two ways. That is, grouped with people of common vocational interest and experience, and grouped with those with whom they shared little professional and vocational experience or training.

"Where I live, we have no real gripe with home builders," said one minister from an urban slum area, "Because they do not build homes where I live . . . When they do come into the neighborhood, they kick us out and build housing for other people to come in and take our place." He continued, "Young people come to my church who are alive, who feel something in life for them. I see them playing in the gymnasium and I see their vitality. I know that in a few short years these same young people will have lost their vitality; their hopes and their creativity will have been destroyed. In reality, while they are playing there, they are really dead — dead because of the environment in which they are living."

While his points may seem brutal and out of place in a state that is wooded over 80% of its land area some comments about trees and environment will seem more to the point . . . even though it may not be a point we wish to face.

"What's so good about a tree?"

"Let me throw out what may be a bombshell to you," warned one of the participants. "I save trees. I love to preserve the landscape. I try to build our communities to suit the topography. Now, I'm not so sure I know why . . . I have been told that it's a good thing to do. My constant plea with some of our conservationist friends is — what are we conserving and for whom? Take these great conservation areas for people. Do they want this?"

Dr. Abraham Kaplan followed: "What is so good about it is that it is not experienced as a product of a design committee, nor as the result of the efforts of an association of builders. (laughter) A tree has what you might call a purposiveness without a purpose. There is something meaningful in this existence but it is meaningful in a way that is not threatening and that is not constrictive to me as an individual . . . The first aspect of the environmental problem we face, I think, is what has happened to our sense of our relationship with nature, or the environment in general. Increasingly we view our environment as something with which we are in competition. We think in terms of competition, or conquest — and not only in terms like 'conquest of space.' Space is something to get through to get across or to get over, rather to live in (or with) . . . The best that we can do, in our conception of nature and our relation to it, is to feel it is, if not an enemy, then an inert resource. It's material for exploitation. We have no emotional invest-

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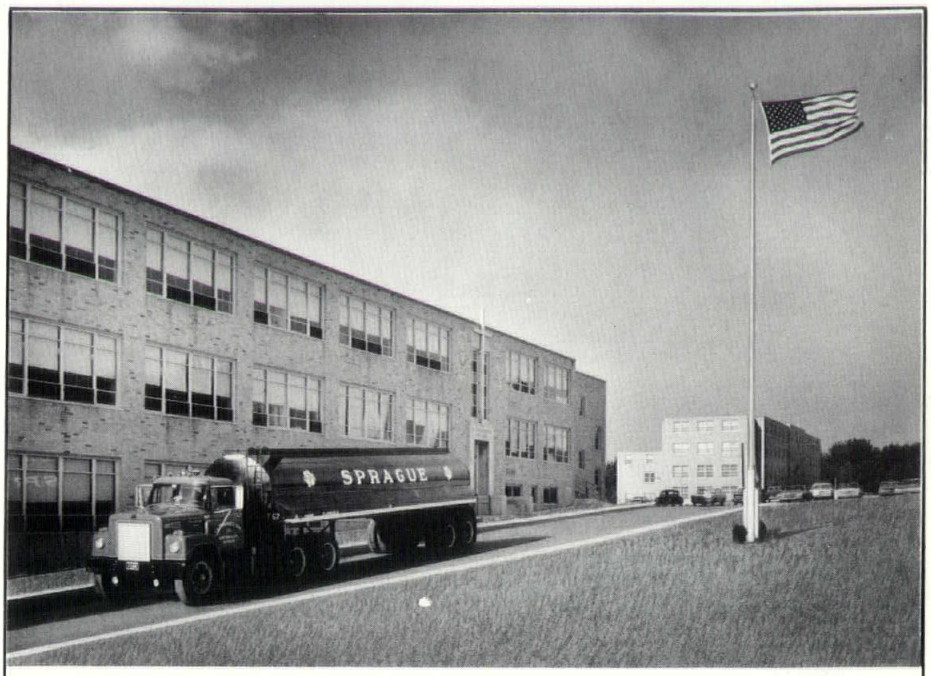

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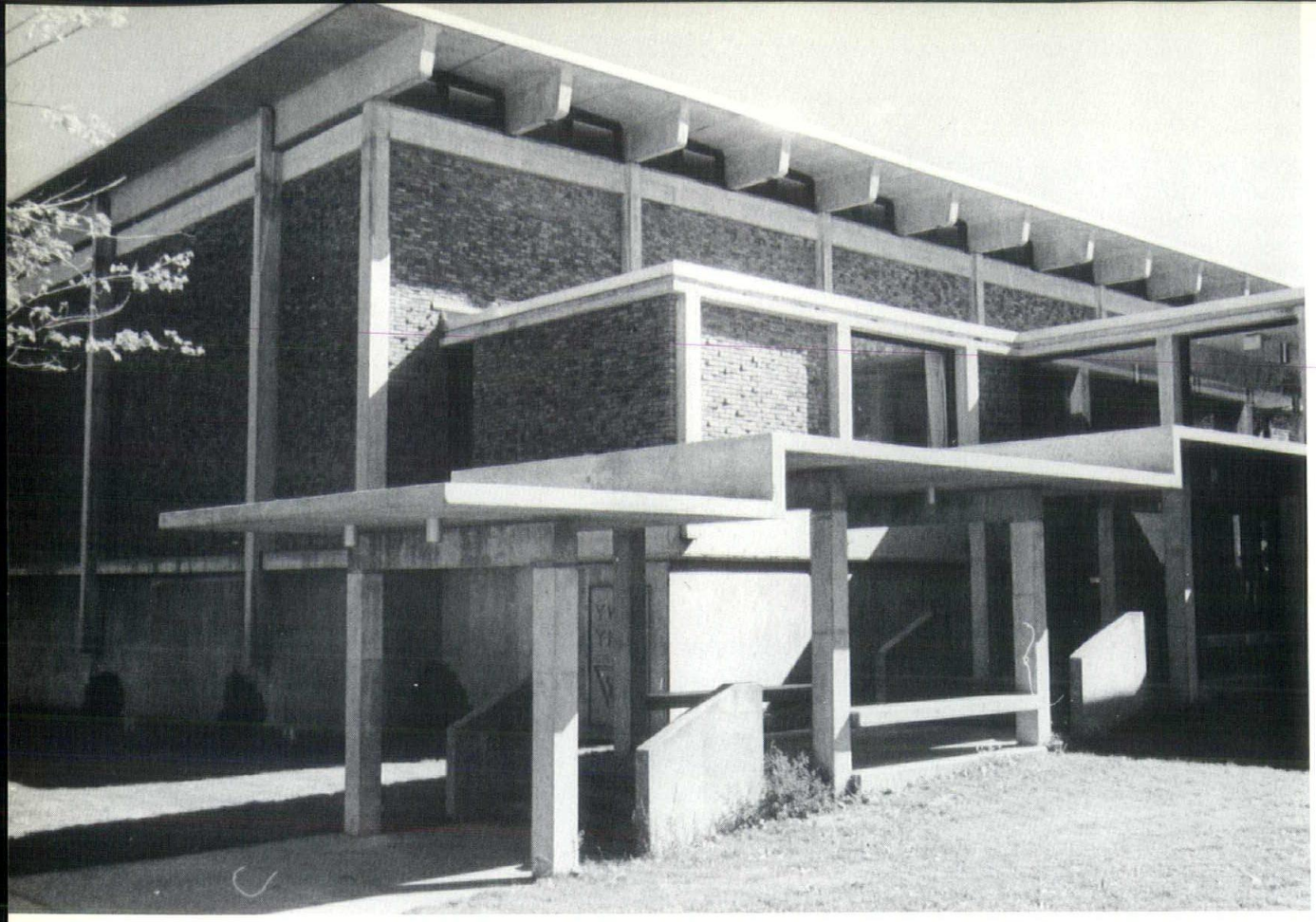


View of entrance and physical activity wing.

YW-YMCA

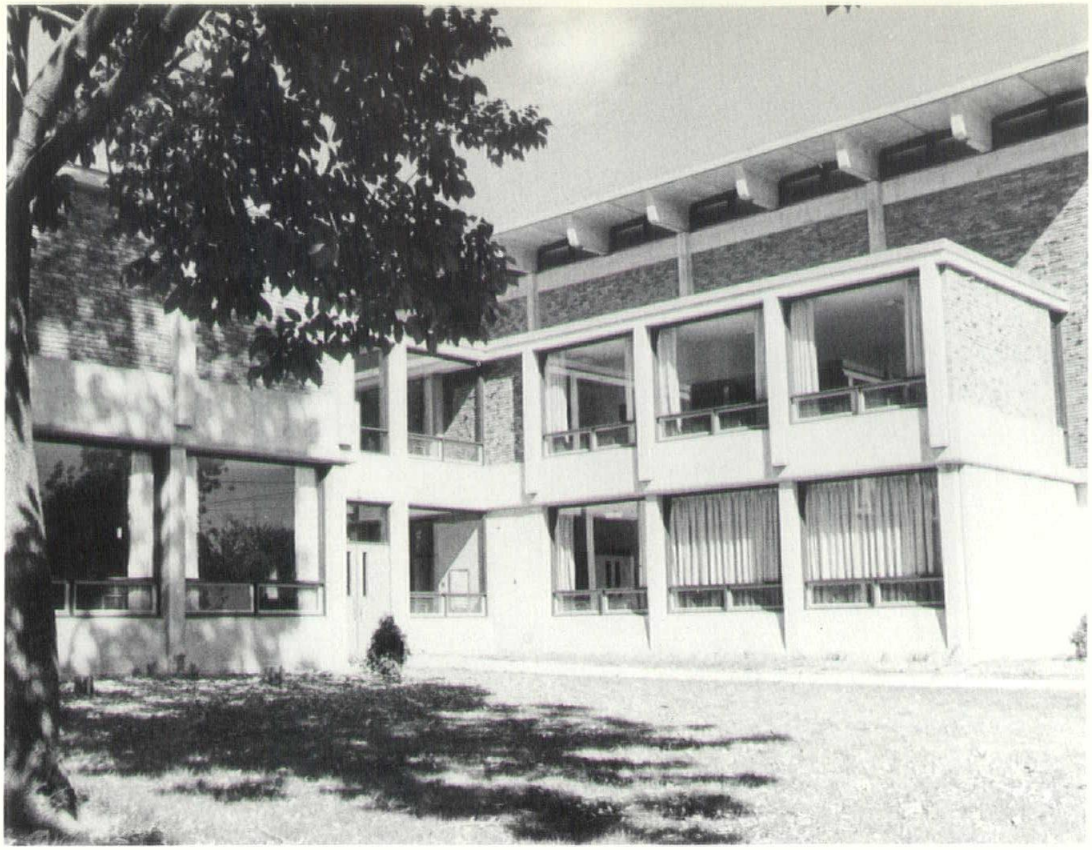
in Nashua, N.H.

Architect — Carter and Woodruff
General Contractor — Davison Construction Company
Photographer — Jon Hardie

The temptation in building a "Y", is to construct a box large enough for a pool, gymnasium, locker rooms and social areas, then, to fill this box with a maze of tunnels. So the boys don't run into the business men . . . or the girls . . . So the boys can't go to the pool without going (at least) past a shower, etc. Though a temptation, it's hard to avoid.

The initial project called for a YW only. However, it is demonstrably less expensive to build one pool and one gymnasium instead of two. It might be less expensive to combine the sexes, but it doesn't simplify other problems which are, basically, traffic and accessibility.

The entering member must be able to get to a particular activity or meeting with minimum effort and confusion. And, he or she must not burst through a steam room full of business men to get to the ping pong table. The traffic problem was resolved



View toward rear entrance and physical education offices.

in the following ways. The activity areas are isolated from one another by the entrance lobby. Physical activity areas on the left when entering from the street . . . social areas on the right. Going left, access to the pool is direct for meets or through a locker/shower room; access also to other areas . . . steam room, squash court, etc. To the right, are the social/club areas . . . Upstairs for adults with first the men's section then the women's section and lounge, and downstairs for young people. The physical areas are broken down 50/50 with women, girls and eventually boys on the left and business men and senior members on the right.

The problem of accessibility was resolved, again, through the use of the lobby. The entrance lobby represents a tenuous link between activity areas. It permits sorting of traffic as well as control of activities. The various activity areas may be sealed off

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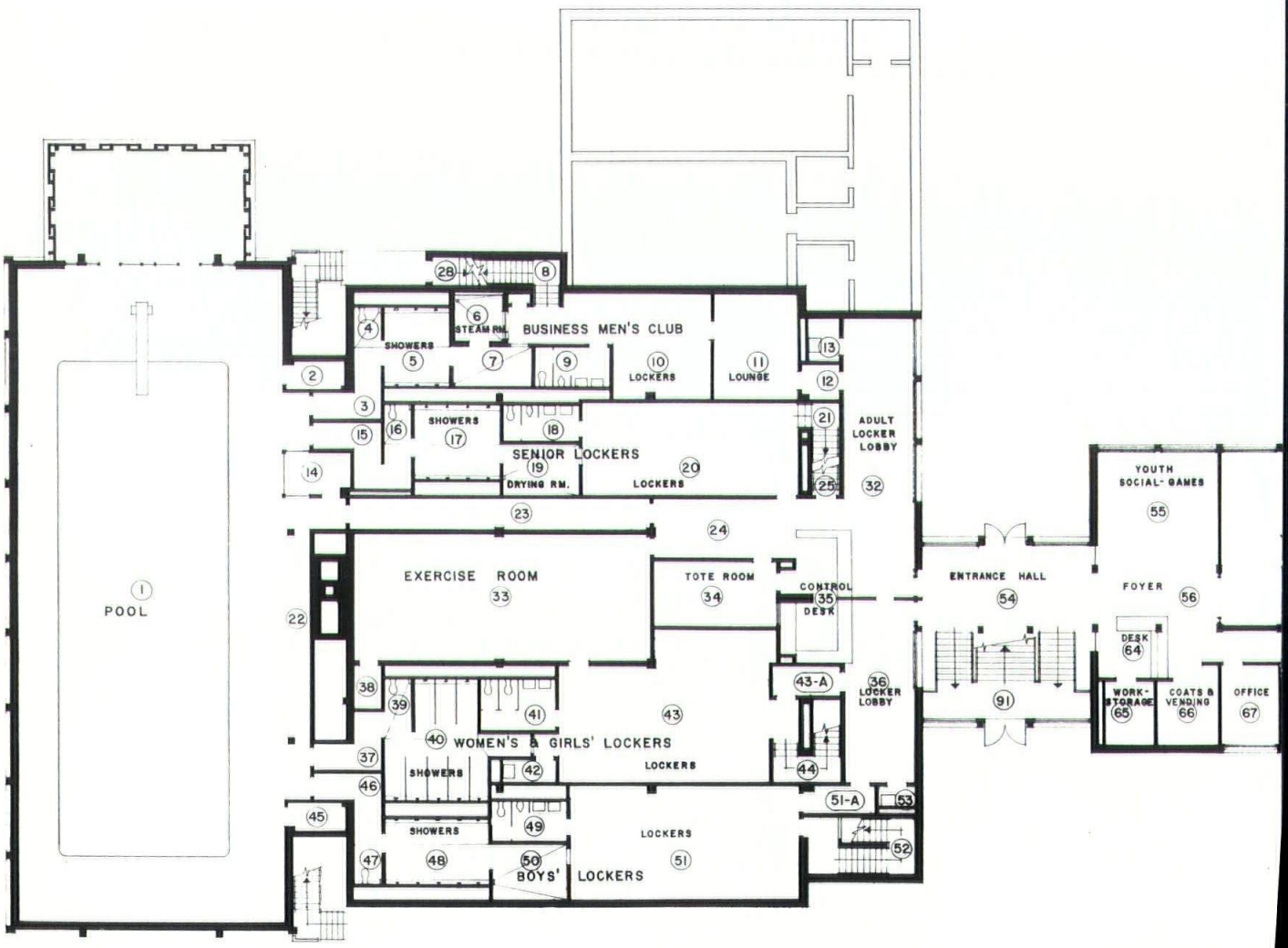
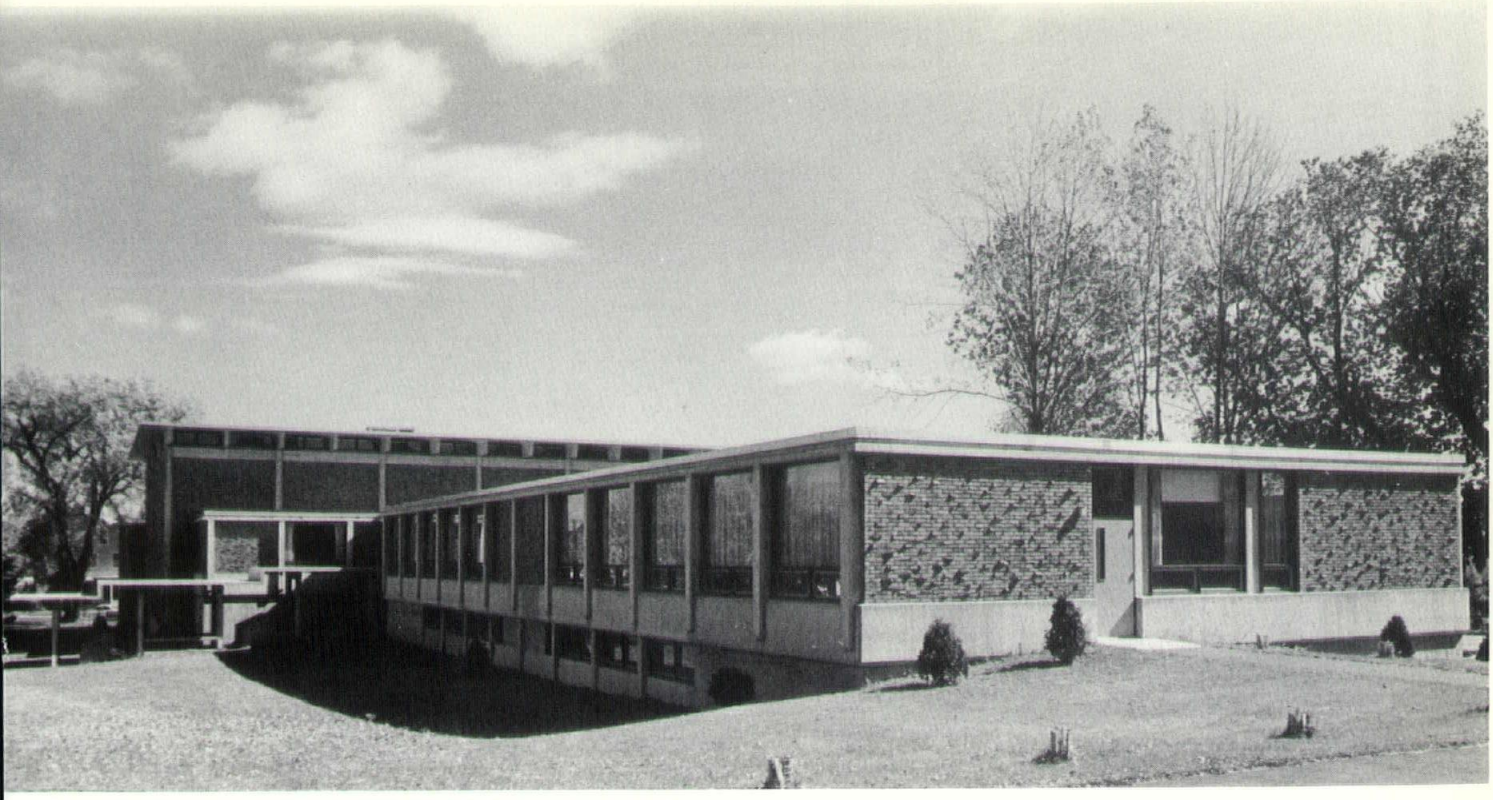
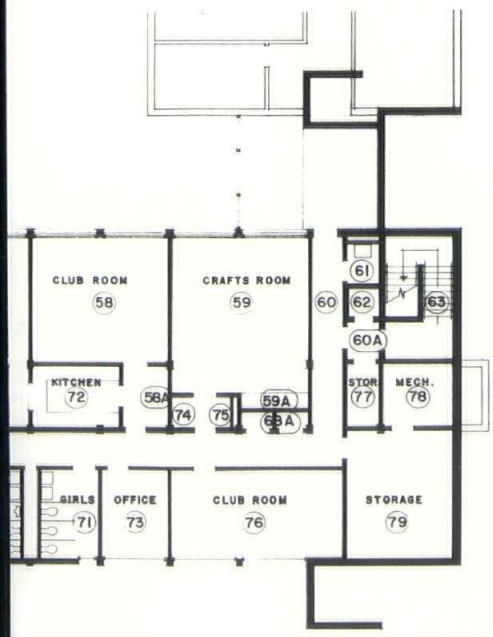
After school hours, the building bustles with activity.

Modern dance class practicing in the gymnasium.





Long view past the club/ social wing to the gymnasium.

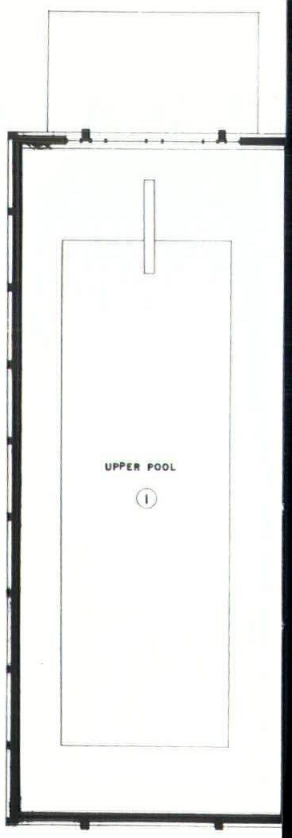


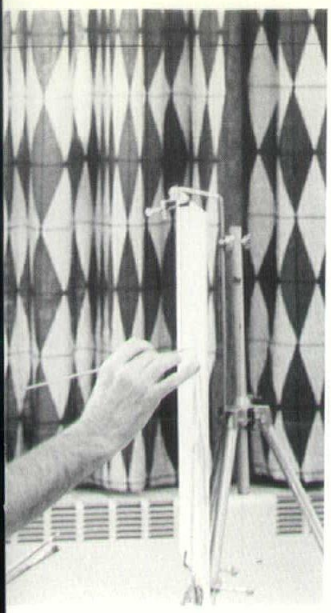
View of the rear court with offstreet parking.

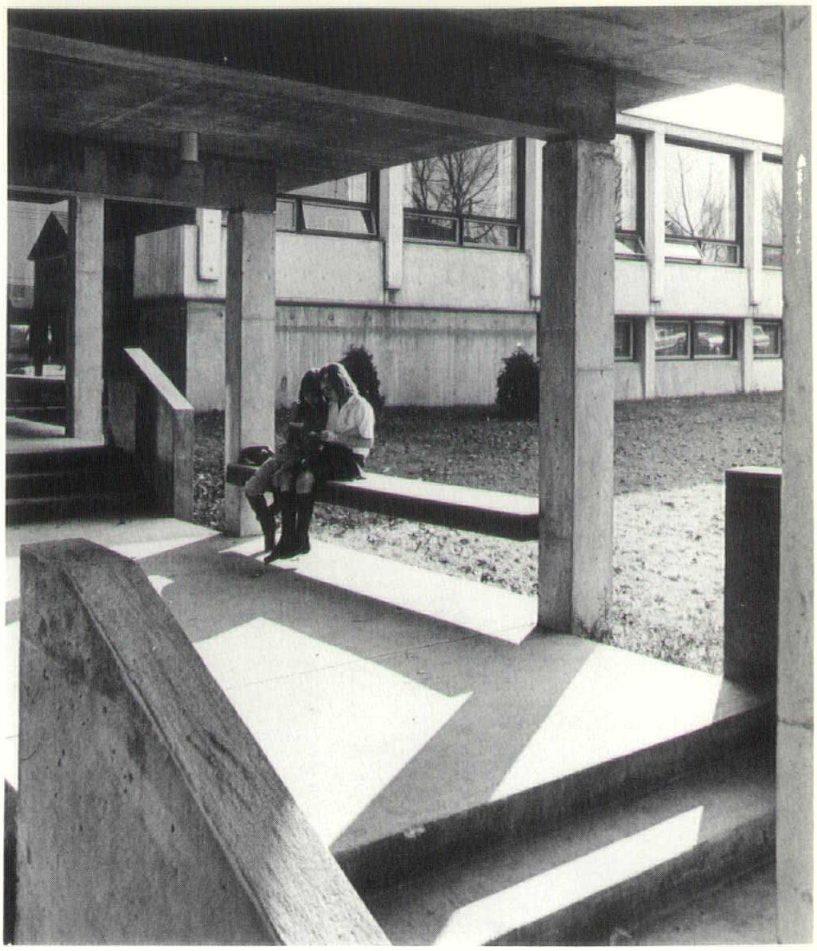
Detail from second floor of lobby.

All ages share in acti

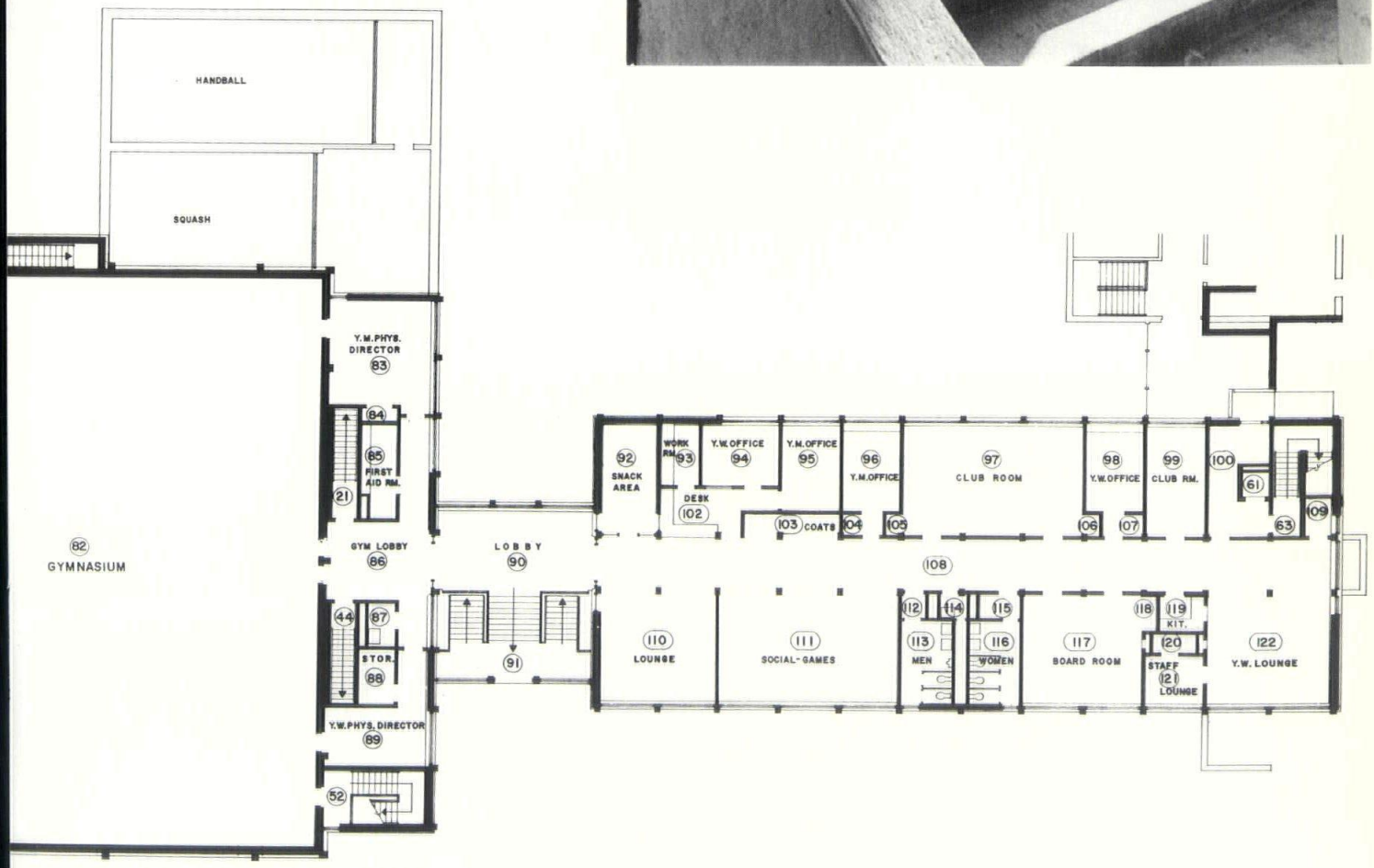
View down the youth floor of the social wing.







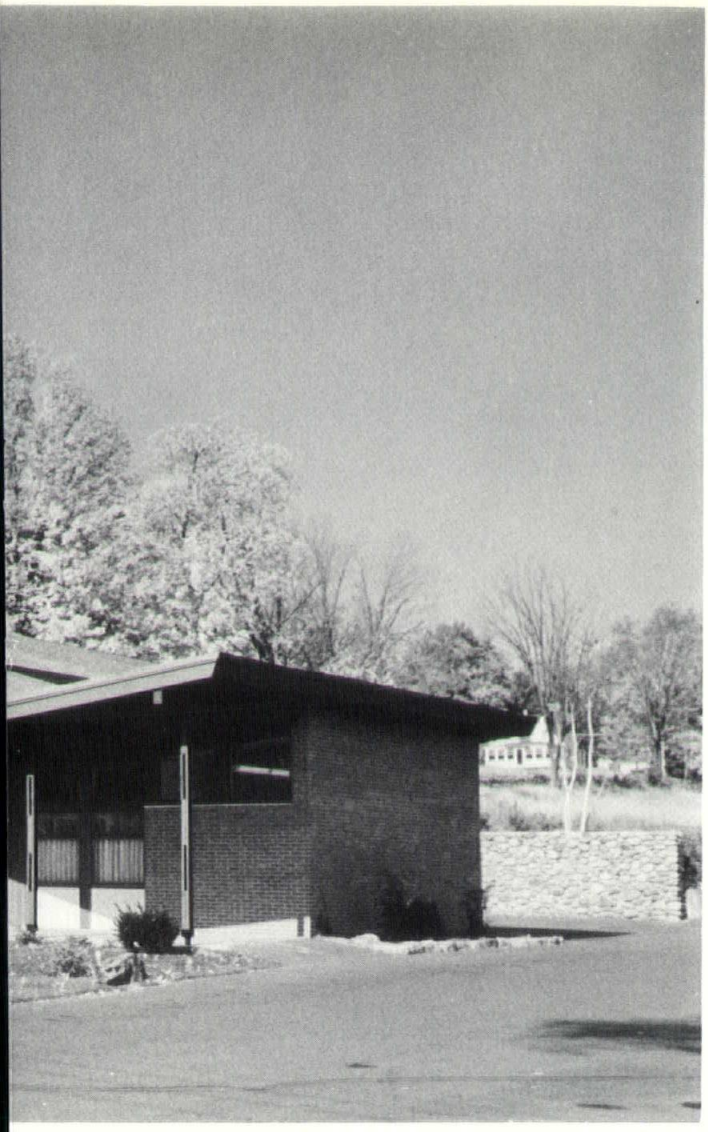
Detail of stepped canopy.



Professional Building

Nashua, N.H.

Architect — Guy Wilson
General Contractor — Ralph T. Harper
Photographer — Jon Hardie



Combine 1 Ear, Nose and Throat specialist, 1 oral surgeon, a public accountant and an architect, and design a single structure which would satisfy them all. The professional building satisfies these particular requirements as well as the requirements of seven other medical specialists. The building is not to be confused with a clinic though it provides a central point for a range of human needs . . . as well as proximity to a major hospital in Concord.

The two-story structure is of a standard wood stud construction with brick veneer. Built upon a sloping site, the patients or clients have access to either level through parking areas convenient to the respective lobbies. This is of particular advantage to the disabled or elderly patient. The building houses ten suites of which two are shared. It also houses a laboratory used by the medical profession, and an X-ray office.

The building originally grew out of a need of two of the occupants for specific space requirements; other members of the present corporation became associated with the project in the design stage. This permitted the structure to be molded to the very special requirements of each tenant and prevent all but minimum change after completion of the structure.

Utilizing a sloping peaked roof in a wooded area, the building retains a warmth quite conducive to a homelike atmosphere. In addition extensive use was made of fieldstone retaining walls wherever possible . . . this further pre-aged the building giving the recently completed structure a greater feeling of permanence. Both of these points add up to a more relaxed patient and client.

The building is double glazed throughout and centrally heated and locally air conditioned, providing individual control and enabling multiple operations between seasons. That is, the building may be heated in the morning and cooled in the heat of day, then heated at night, providing an optimum environment for the various offices. Because of the wood stud construction and use of laminated wood joists all floors and partitions have blanket insulation providing good acoustical insulation as well as any desired temperature differential between offices.

Lighting is an important factor in doctors and architects offices; levels of over 100 ft. candles are provided in all main areas, in some areas much more. The noncritical areas such as consultation rooms where a more relaxed atmosphere is necessary have lower levels. In addition, use has been made of glazing to provide interesting views under and through the large maples that form a semicircle around the site.

Because of economy, the initial structure was built for approximately $188,000, special finishes were used sparingly and

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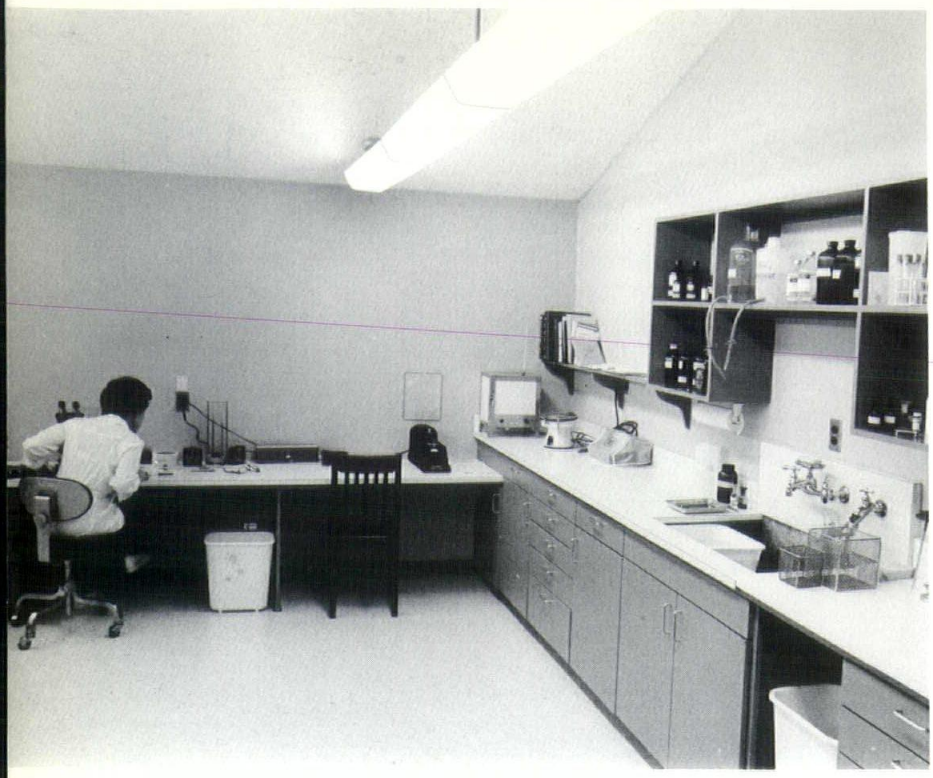
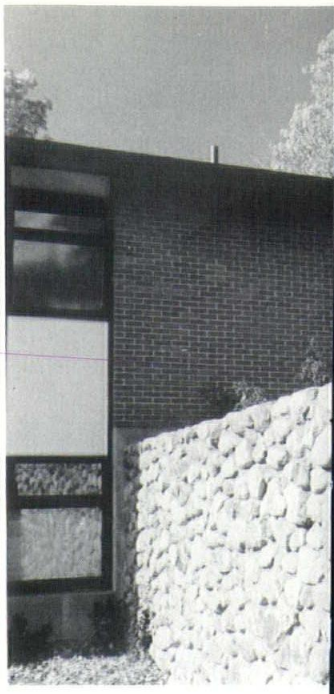


Laboratory facilities for resident doctors.

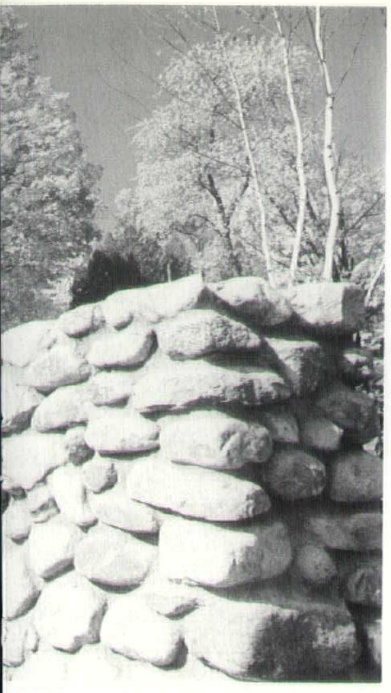


only in selected areas. Rough sawn solid walnut and carpeting as well as textured acoustical tile provided sound deadening as well as variation to the smooth office walls. As aforementioned the building has a peaked roof, which on the upper floors provides vaulted ceilings which relieve the squareness of the offices.

The building was built on slab and there is a double roof with a ten year gravel finish coat; in between, the floors are tiled and the lobbies are surfaced with slate and an open, airy feeling is obtained through extensive glazing. The first floor lobby with its double vaulted ceiling extends to the pavement for maximum comfort in foul weather and also houses a medical office. The effect of this secondary pitch is to give a stronger horizontal expression and to break up the common structure of a box with a triangle above.

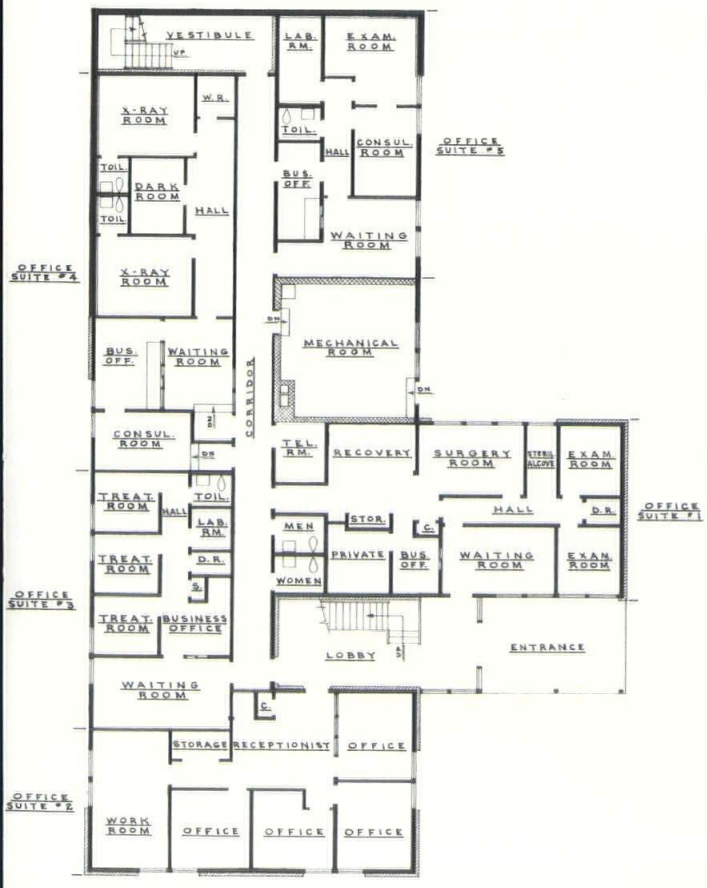
The site has been extensively landscaped in addition to the retention of a number of large trees which skirt the site. This vertical feeling is picked up in the surface treatment of the building with sections of brick framed between the lighter glazed and painted areas.

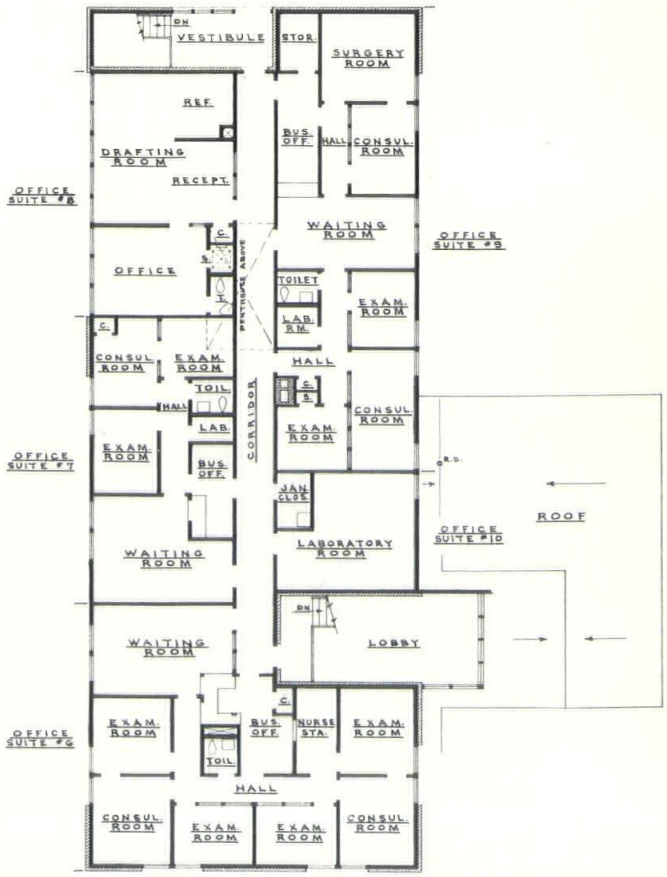
Second floor waiting room.



Detail of fieldstone retaining wall.

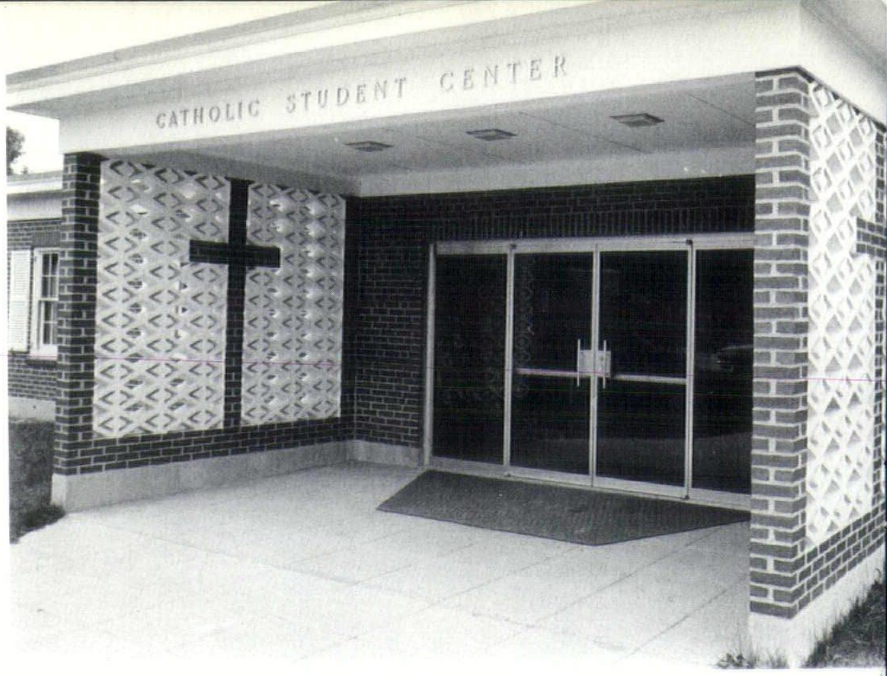
Medical office and consultation room.





Catholic Student Center

Durham N.H.



Architect — Russell Harmon
General Contractor — S. E. Laperle & Sons
Photographer — Jon Hardie

Very near the fast-growing campus of the University of New Hampshire are the parish facilities of the St. Thomas More Parish, the rectory and the original church and the new Catholic Youth Center. The local parish priest had long dreamed of a facility where not only the youth of the parish but the Catholic students could study, relax and enjoy the recreational facilities of a gymnasium/auditorium. With the approval of the Bishop of Manchester, Fr. O'Conner raised the funds necessary for a building that would provide all of the above facilities plus expanded room for Sunday School classes and expanded Newman Club facilities.

In order to provide the most economical structure, the build-

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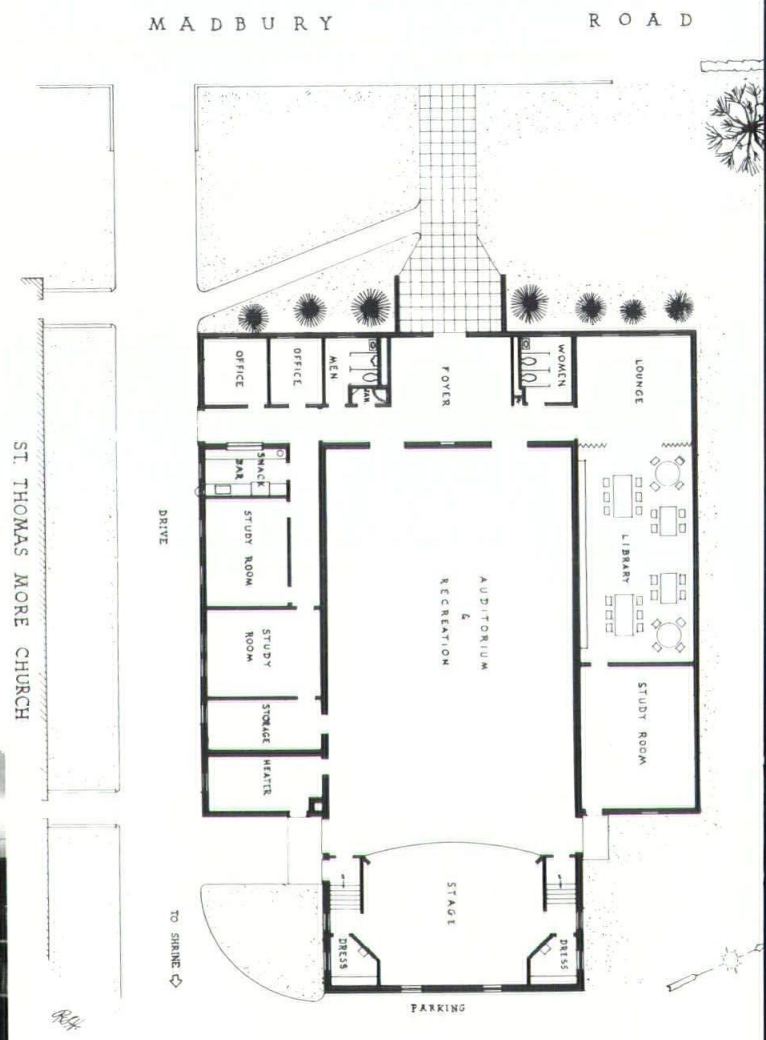

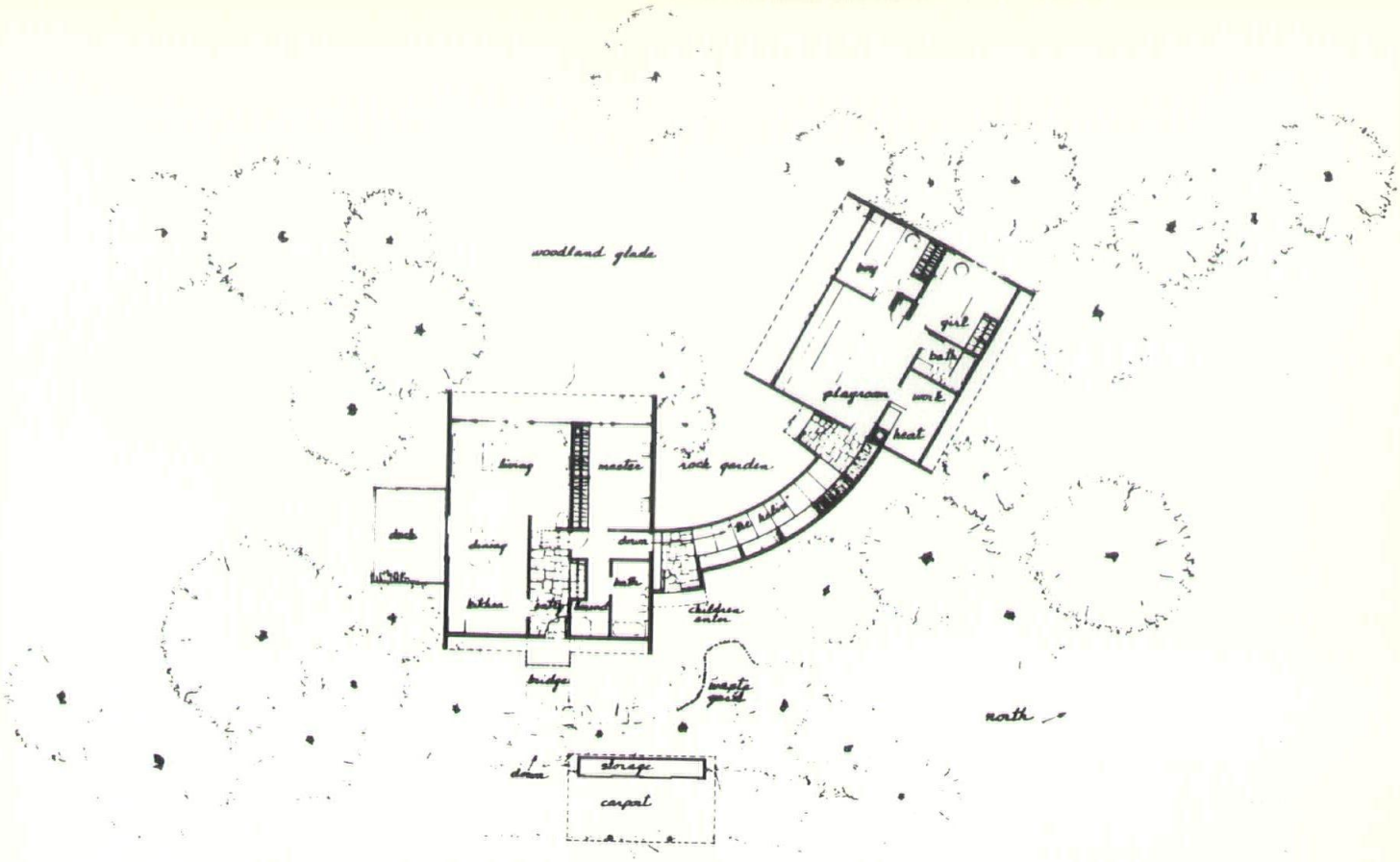

Woodland Residence

Owner — Col. & Mrs. Desmond Canavans
Architect — E. H. & M. K. Hunter
Photographer — Jon Hardie

The Canavan house erupts dramatically from its wooded site, yet it retains both warmth and configuration with the site. Sounds paradoxical but it's true. The house was conceived directly from the needs of the client. The owner is a Colonel, his wife a librarian. They have three children, two girls and a boy, all teenagers, and one of them is away at college.

The requirements are paraphrased as follows: 'design a house to meet the present needs of privacy for the children to a maximum degree. Do this in such a way that the privacy area can be transformed into a rental unit when they all leave the nest and when we retire. Don't go off the deep end, financially, but do the structure in a manner that reflects our taste . . . and yours.'

Solution or perhaps resolution of these requirements was achieved through the use of two cubes and a connecting helix. Though the cubes are very formal they are highly economical. But, orienting them to the existing slope vertically and rotating them on the horizontal axis, the buildings acquire an identity as well as a common view/or outlook. As is often the case when you add one thing you remove something else at the same time. While the buildings could have been constructed or designed with a right angle orientation to one another, both units would have suffered from the loss of winter sun in the heavily-wooded site. But by orienting the cubes with an intersecting view, privacy in the respective areas is lost. This problem was resolved by extending the walls and roof of each cube out beyond the glass wall line. While this selectively controls privacy it also brings the site into the building and vice versa. This feeling was further amplified by bringing the outer redwood rough-sawn sheathing into the house in various areas.

Further rapport with the site was established through the use of existing site stone for the visible foundations. Because the site contains a great deal of ledge, use of site stone pried from the ledge down to bedrock enables a more natural transition from site to cube.

The whole design concept can be viewed in another way. That is, in terms of the nature of the site itself. Because of various ledge outcroppings and numer-

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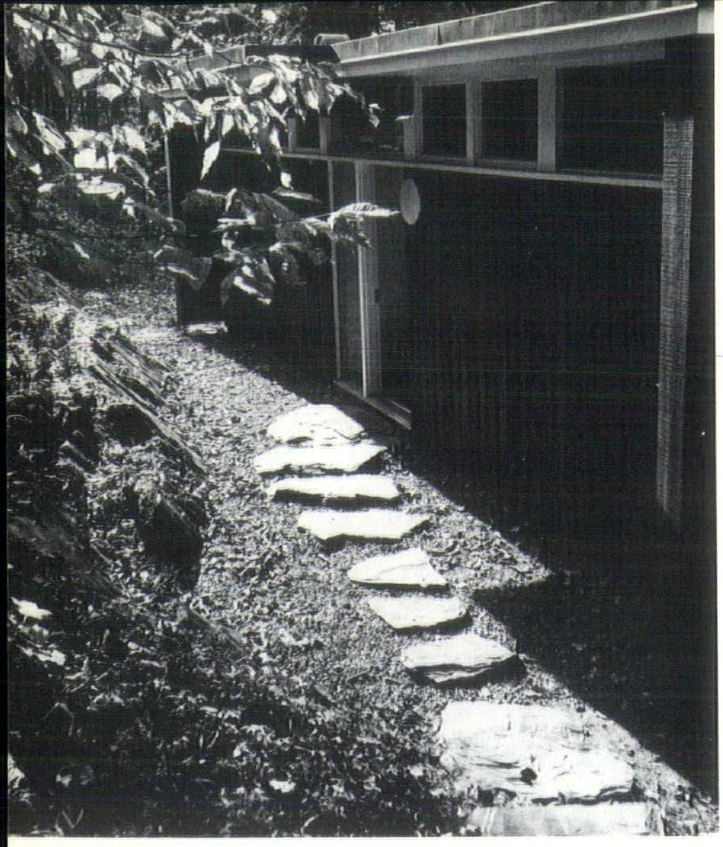
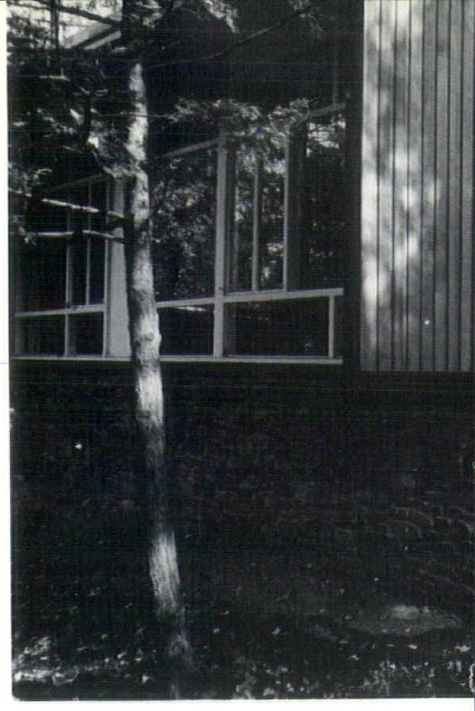


View from ledge of main entrance.

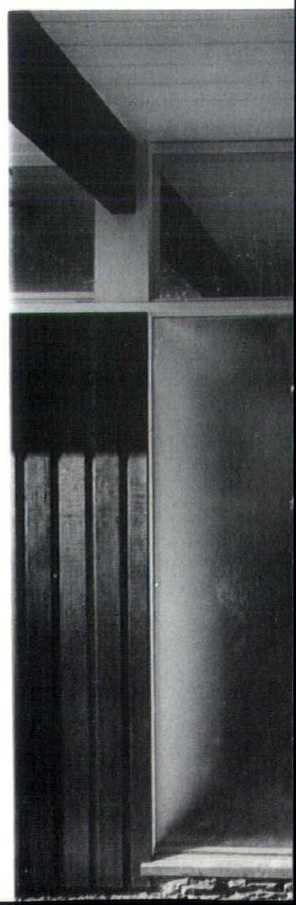


Perspective of main unit showing site stone foundation and overhang.

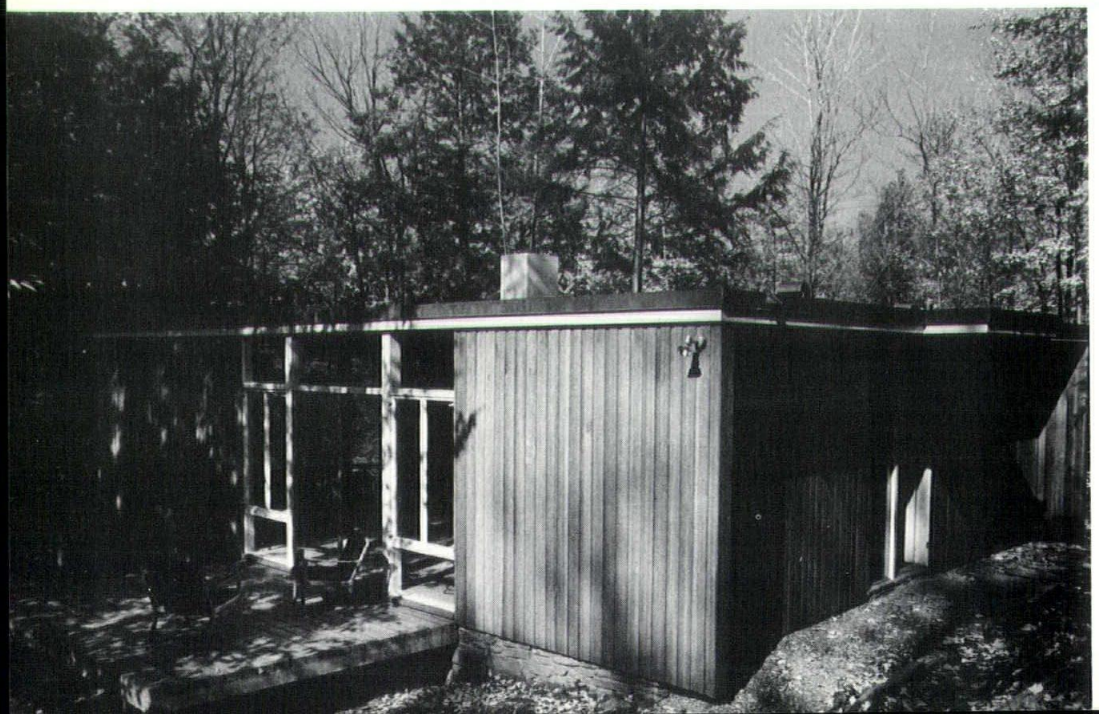
ous small trees, both of which make for a complex or busy building platform, every attempt must be made to provide a structure which is conceived with the utmost simplicity. The cubes have this inherent simplicity and simple formality.

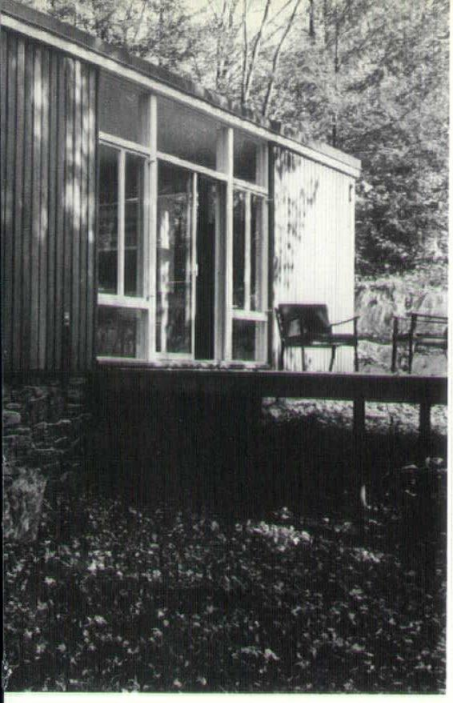
From the ground up, the cubes are built upon ledge with outer foundations of site rock pried from the ledge. Within, cement block is the bearing material. This platform is faced with a four-inch concrete slab in which are imbedded radiant hot water heating coils. The walls are wood post and beam (4″ x 12″), and contain large sections of glass in specific areas. Outer wall covering is, as mentioned, rough sawn redwood sheathing. This is also brought in and supplemented with sheetrock

View through entry foyer t
living area. Note skylight



Perspective of living-dining unit showing dining porch.





View of living-dining area.

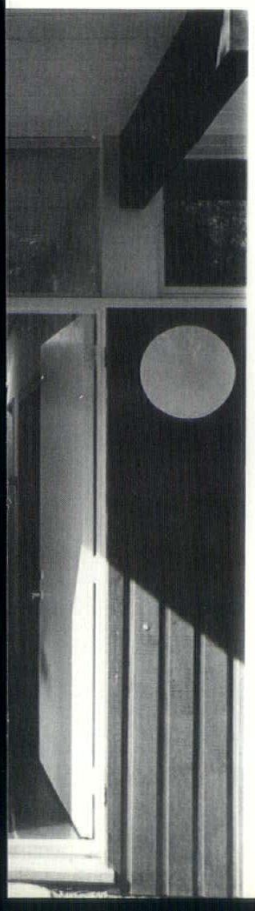
painted, papered or covered with wall burlap.

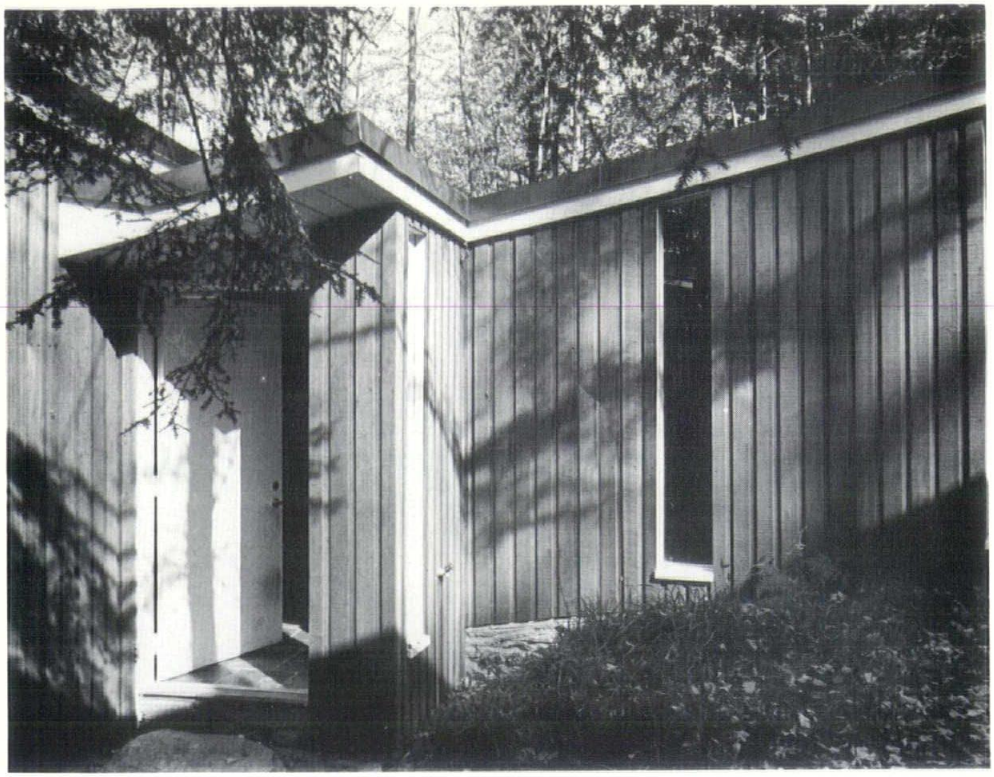
The roof is a water and snow retaining type. Though this seems to be inherently problematical, it provides cooling through evaporation in the summer and lots of free insulation in the winter. The roof is, in fact, 3″ fir decking which is exposed in the interior, fully insulated, with tar coverings.

In addition to these basic structural ingredients, there are other special forms and units which refine and complete the cubes. A skylight has been used in the entrance foyer to provide daylight in an area which would not normally be exposed to direct sun. The entrance walk is of site stone, and flagstone, and because of the severe formality of

Continued on Page 37

View out of lower wing playroom.





Detail of helix and rear entry to lower site.

Model placed at site gives light orientation.

St. Paul's Church And Parish House

White River Junction, Vt.

Architect — Frank Barrett
General Contractor — Bergson Construction Co., Keene, N. H.
Photographer — Walt St. Clair

A problem common to parishes in larger towns and cities in New England is outgrowing older colonial or nineteenth century structures, that have served their needs up to now.

Mr. Barrett was charged with the following program and requirements, by the existing parish and The Bishop of Vermont.

The structure must not exceed $75,000 in cost. It must seat "X" number of present members plus "X" number of anticipated new parishioners. The parish house must have a GOOD kitchen.

While the Episcopal Church is a liturgical church, the contemporary direction of thought says that this liturgy must be brought to the people and the people should share in the service . . . and the service conducted with them rather than down to them.

For this reason, the altar has been brought down to the congregation and the congregation placed around it. The church, itself, is a perfectly square structure with a vaulted ceiling. While this seems far from contemporary, the main aisle is on the diagonal and extends into the narthex, so that upon entering the church the primary feeling is of immediacy with the altar. This feeling is supplemented by the broad horizontal floor plan as opposed to the classical church or cathedral where the view of the altar is high and at a distance. The interior of the church is mahogany paneling with exposed beams. The entire structure has a Tectum ceiling for reason of economy. In place of the traditional stained glass panels, Kalwall units in vivid colors are used. Of special note is the font, which was retained from the old church as a symbol of continuity.

The floors in the present structure are vinyl tile on concrete slab. The narthex has Vermont slate on slab. Heating in the new church is central-zoned, forced hot water.

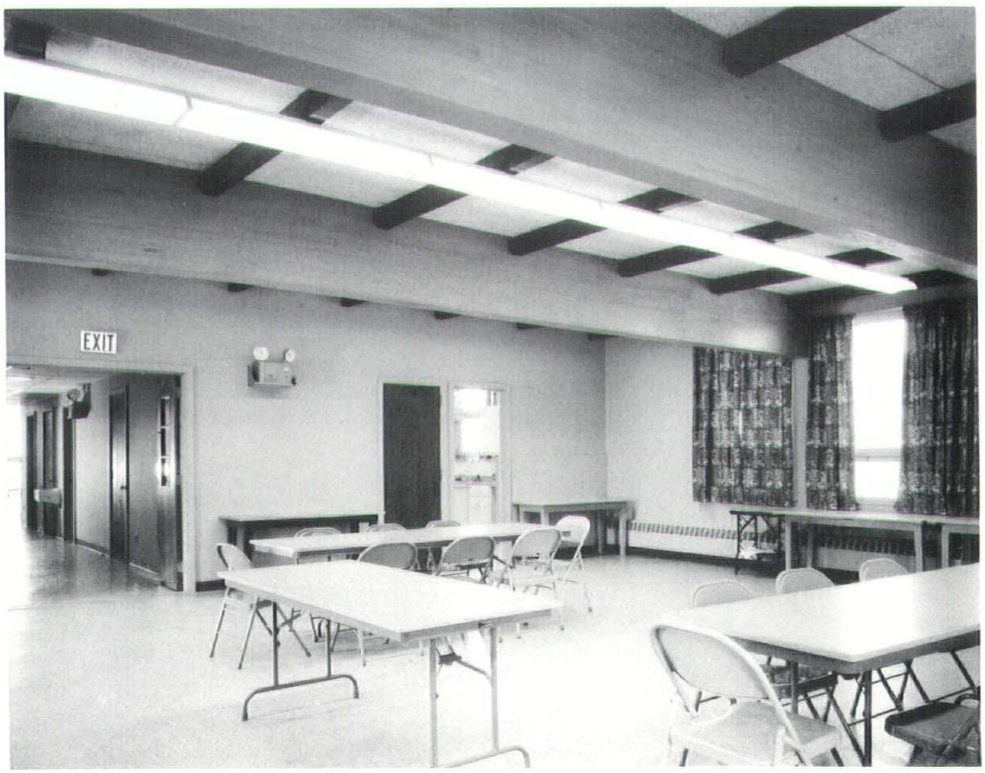
The roof structure is laminated wood beams and trusses. This provides a dramatic note to the church proper as the folded roof structure converges above the altar. The cross has been brought out into the church while the pulpit has been placed behind the altar and above it. This is reminiscent of churches built a few centuries ago.

The present church and parish house are built upon a corner lot with the site plan calling for off-street parking in the rear.

The present church seats 172 including the choir. The parish house seats 120 for dinners or meetings.

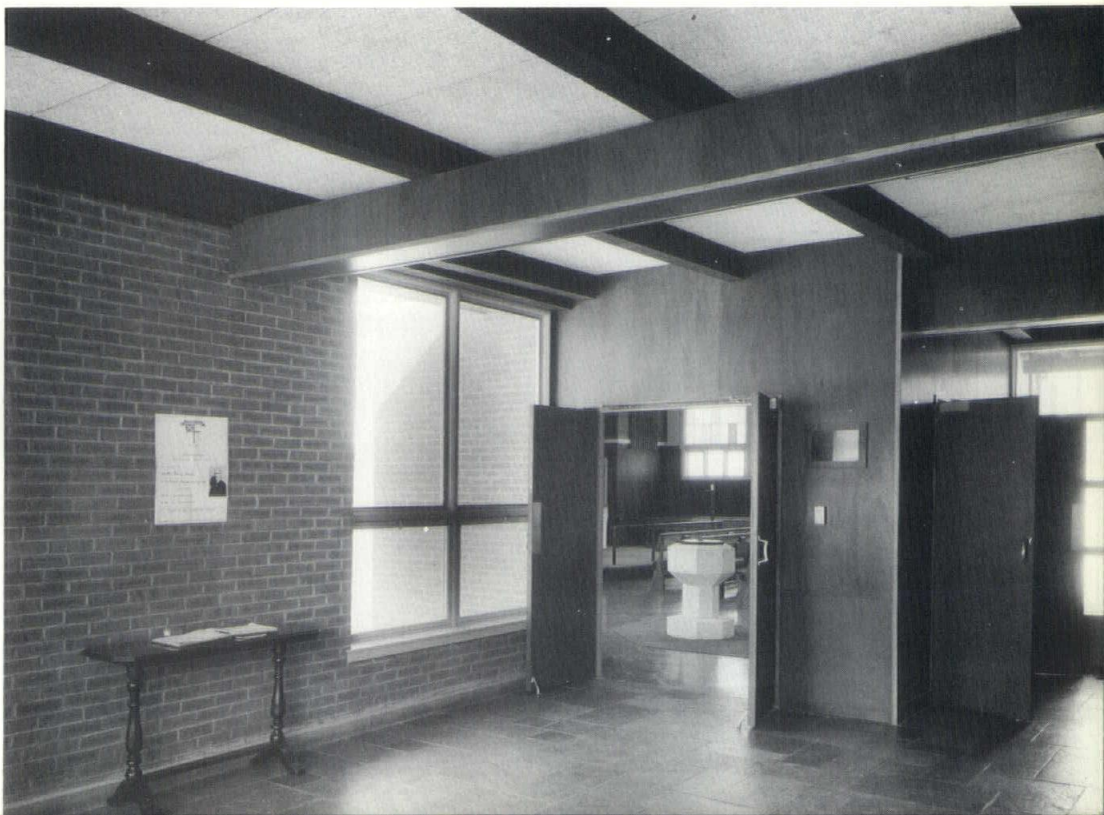
Glazing throughout is double awning or casement type, and the outer walls are brick which offer a contrast to the Kalwall and white opal glass inserts in white panels.

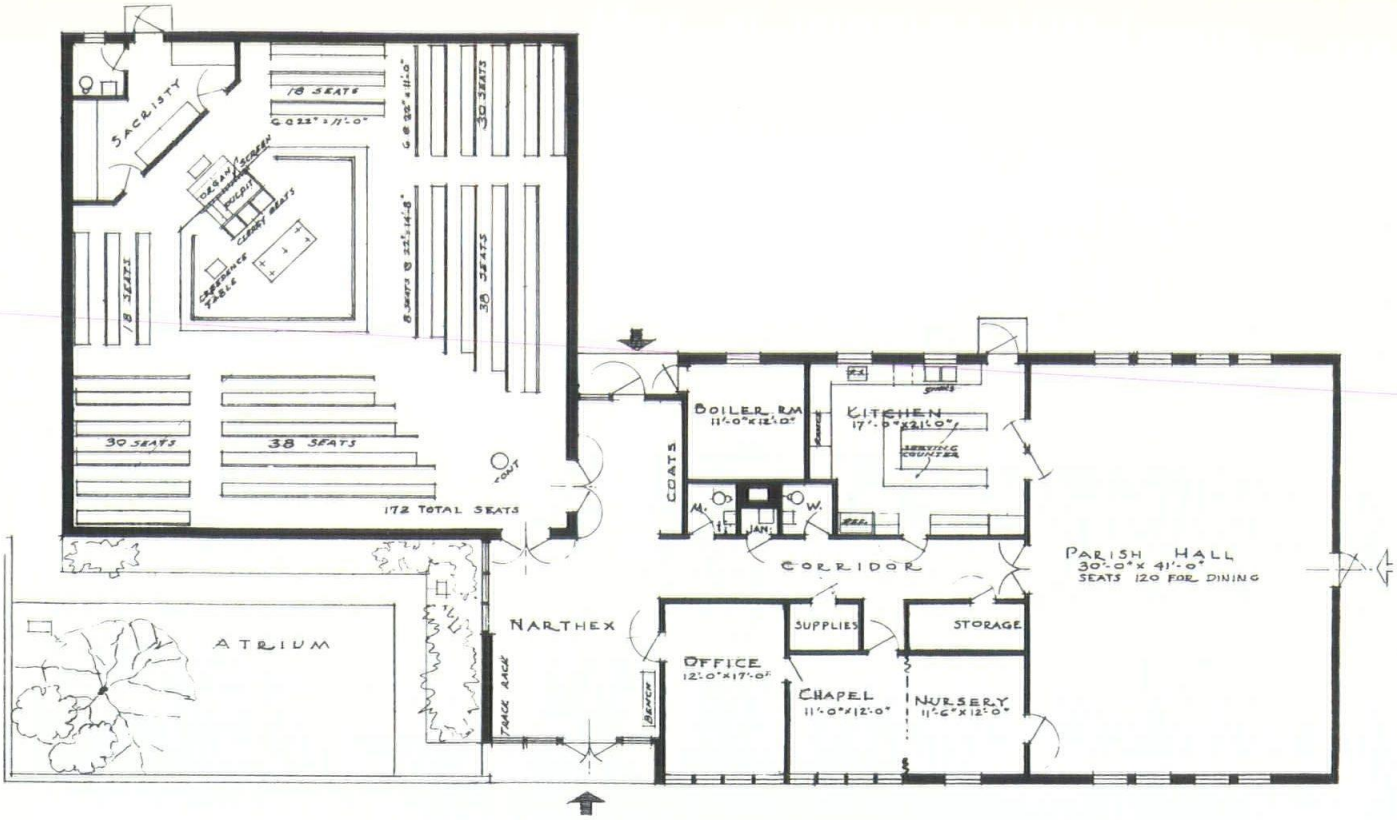
Meeting and dining room.



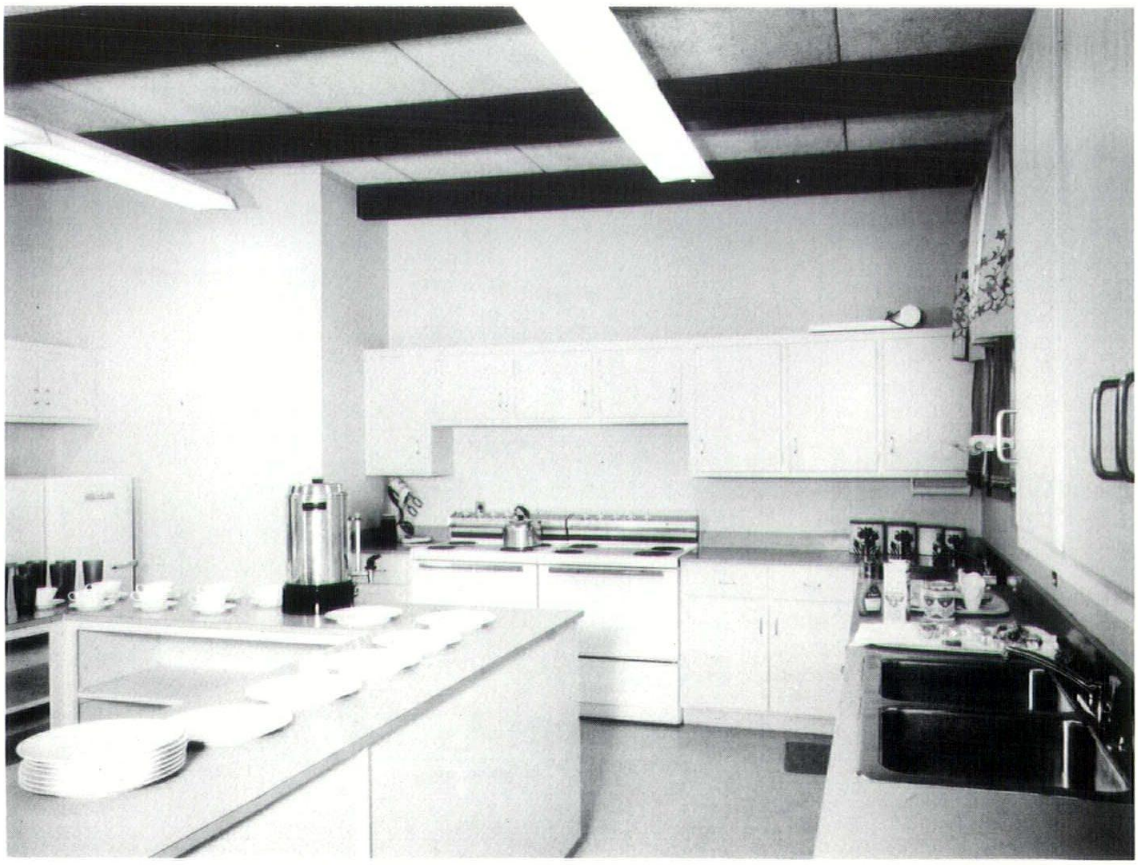
View toward altar from narthex.

baptismal font seen from the nathex.





Views of narthex and kitchen.



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ing was designed with a basic square in mind. This would house the Gym/Auditorium. The various other rooms were to form a U around the gym. The structure was to be built between the existing church and a boundary brook. The limiting requirement was that the new structure must in no way dominate, dwarf or detract from the existing church structure. The architect was quite concerned with the 'dogma of rectangles,' but it was a challenge to provide a dignified and pleasant structure within the very limited budget. And, at the same time provide for maximum durability and minimum maintenance.

The final structure is a one-story brick and block masonry structure. Because of the very high water table caused by the nearby brook, the cost of providing a basement was out of the question with the limited budget. The present floor is a reinforced concrete slab placed above compacted bank-run grav-

Continued on Page 28

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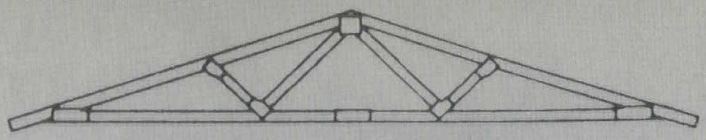

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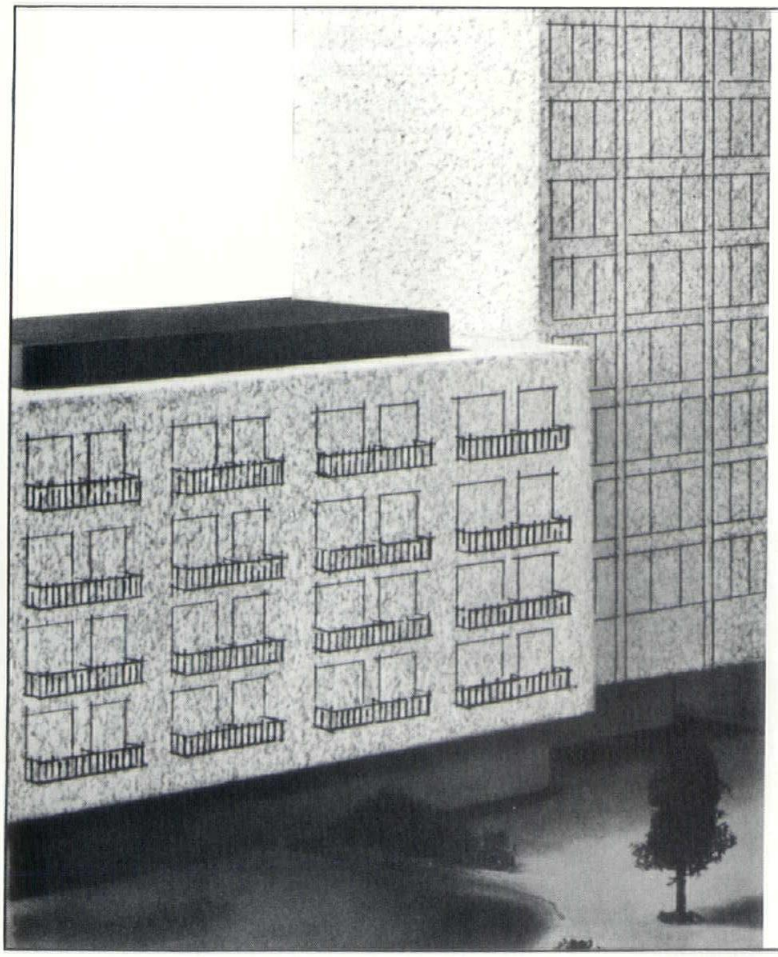

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Continued from Page 27

el fill. The exterior masonry walls are placed on solid concrete foundations and footings, and are of load-bearing cinder block faced with hard-burned water struck red brick. The brick was obtained from a local source to match both the church and the rectory. The interior walls are of glazed cinder block in the foyer, snack bar, corridors and toilets. The block is painted in the study rooms and selectively panelled with prefinished oak and walnut panelling in the offices, library and lounge. The proscenium arch and stage front in the gym also feature the panelling.

The exterior of the building is of modernized colonial with eight over eight small window panes with slanted shutters and the overhanging eaves are faced with colonial mouldings.

Of special note is the front entrance portico. It is of pierced masonry block with red brick crosses built into the light block. During the day, the crosses appear in their true Latin or Greek form, but at night, under artificial illumination, they become similar to the form of the cross Moline.

Beyond this entrance portico is the foyer that leads directly to the gymnasium/auditorium,

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or left to the library study, or right to the recreation room, meeting and classrooms etc. The floors throughout are terrazzo for ease of maintenance, and, because of the budget limitations carpets were not provided. In order to effect a compromise, the floors are rubbercrete terrazzo which cuts down on the noise and acts as a cushion.

In the washrooms all fixtures are wall-hung to provide ease of maintenance, with all partitions ceiling-hung for the same reason.

The library/study is walnut panelled and indirect lighted and because of a folding walnut panelled door, the entire study lounge and library may be converted to single use as a large meeting room.

Throughout the building the walls are done in soft green and brown pastels, and the ceilings are fissured acoustical tile.

Double doors lead to the Gymnasium/Auditorium with its own indirect soft lighting and stage complete with spots, concealed footlights, and two dressing rooms. The Auditorium, stage and dressing rooms have floors of narrow northern hard maple firmly laid on grouted steel channels which are securely fastened to the reinforced concrete floor. The walls of the auditorium are painted acrylic sauterne with a beige wainscot.

The proscenium arch is walnut panelled, and below the stage floor is a storage area whose curved front is closed with seven doors featuring walnut panelling and bronze hardware. Around the proscenium arch, liberal use has been made of oak. The stage is approached through two sliced red oak solid core doors, which are used throughout the structure.

When the gymnasium is in

Continued on Page 30

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Continued from Page 29

use, the stage area is protected by a net and protective padding. The gymnasium has become so popular during evening hours with non-catholic students that the Father has begun to assess a yearly dues figure from all those not paying dues to the Newman Club. Presently, the gymnasium is open until midnight with informal basketball games and during the week on Wednesdays for a special program.

Adequate heat for the building is provided by a sectional cast iron boiler which is oil-fired and functions through two zones. The boiler also provides domestic hot water for the toilets and dressing rooms.

Four fresh-air ducts with adjustable grills service the auditorium and are augmented by three variable speed roof vent fans.

While Fr. O'Conner has been with the parish, he has benefited from a new parish Church in 1952, a rectory in 1957 and the new Catholic Youth Center.

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Continued from Page 9

at the lobby to permit individual activities to go on without opening the whole building to traffic.

This is quite important because each group has activities which typify it in addition to those activities, such as swimming, which are shared. And there *are* groups. There are girls, teenage girls, mothers and business women. And there are boys, teenagers, business men, senior members . . . and they all want private use of the pool, gymnasium or meeting rooms . . . etc.

These are the clients, and it is to these diverse individuals that the YW-YMCA is oriented. These are vigorous, active clients and the solution is a vigorous, boldly-structured complex.

The site: a corner lot in a residential area quite near the main street of Nashua. It is a sloping site, and good use has been made of this asset to minimize the dimensions inherent in the physical activity areas. The site is in fact an old river

Continued on Page 36

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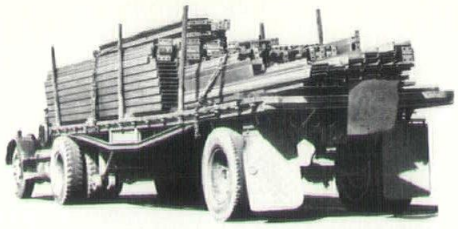

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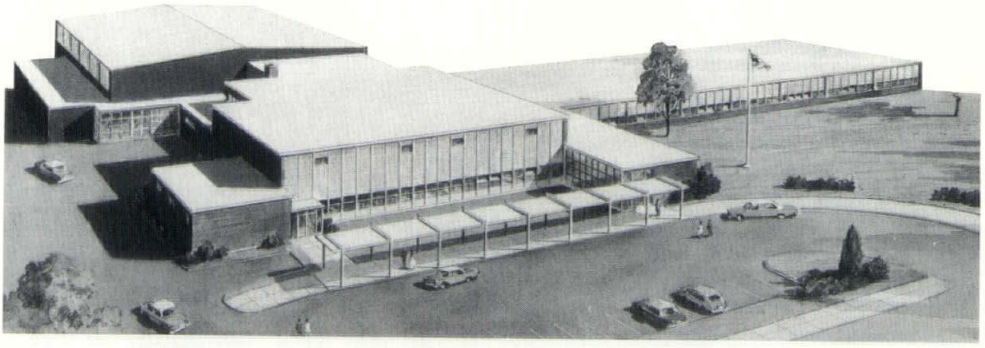

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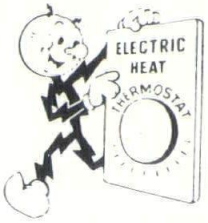

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Notes & Comments

Continued from Page 7

ment in nature, no identification with it. We stand apart from it and feel free to do as we choose with respect to it.

"The significance of the tree is that such a really large part of our environment — for most of us, effectively, all of it — is something that was made by other people who presumably had certain purposes, certain ideas, certain ends in mind. And because of their humanity, we are impelled toward a sense of identification or kinship with these people; but we cannot accept this kinship. The environment was made without consulting us, and without allowing for any possibility of our development in it. Therefore, I regard as the first problem, a restoration of the sense of nature; or, for my part, I would be equally content to say a restoration of the sense of divinity, or *The Sense Of 'Something'* in the relationship between man and this great world not of his making."

He was followed by landscape architect Garrett Eckbo. "In America we haven't thought about the environment in qualitative terms. It has just been something to exploit, basically. This, of course, goes back to the frontier. We only think of quality environment in very small areas like civic centers and high class housing. Of course, there is a changing relationship between quantity and quality. You look at a city and say, 'we need more parks.' So then you open up some green space, and that's a qualitative change. But if you don't design it well, it may never be anything more than a quantitative change.

"How can the emphasis be changed from quantity to quality? We really have to go through a whole process of national rethinking," Mr. Eckbo believes. "There is nothing anywhere in American general education that has anything to do with the quality of the physical environment. You can hardly find a word, and this is a staggering gap in a country that thinks of itself as one of the best

Continued on Page 34

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Continued from Page 32

educated in the world. The average citizen grows up and it never occurs to him that there is a question of quality of environment, in any kind of overall design terms."

This same subject came up in one of the small group discussions when one member commented on the desirability of developing regional design characteristics.

Dr. Kaplan: "the landscape differs in various regions and the buildings should differ too; it should reflect the face of nature in a given area."

Walter Laird, a marketing executive: "this is one of the big problems in environment generally, I think, the tendency to homogenize everything around the country and blot out these regional differences."

John Meyer, architect: "I would offer another suggestion in this same area. I look at lots of high school graduates' work — portfolios of one sort or another. Very few of these students have ever had any experience in visual arts and visual science. Virtually none have done any painting, drawing or sculpting in elementary and high school. My own feeling is that there is very little visual culture in our country, and this is our problem."

Mr. Weiner, a builder: "All of us know what it is to make a built-in mistake that you've got to live with for forty or fifty years. Using the best facilities that we have, we have no choice but to base our designs on what has stood the test of time. We don't have any literature. We don't have any conceptual terms which acknowledge the changes that are taking place in environmental design. We haven't yet learned to cope with the automobile, and we've had it with us for God knows how many years."

Architect Chloethiel Woodard Smith: "We may be treated like a subcontractor but we are the generalists of this world. We have to do things with our hearts. We have to pull things out of people that they don't

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know they want. The rest of you contribute parts to the environment, but we are the people who have to put them all together and come out with a town or a park or a building."

Every city, Mr. Weis pointed out, is constitutionally a creature of the state; and as our great population centers have expanded and spilled across state lines the need for regional decision-making has grown desperate. Weis described how the problem has grown: "The federal government takes a look at an area and says, 'we're pouring an awful lot of money into the interstate highway system here, and an awful lot of money into air and water pollution controls and into open space programming. So let's make it a contingency with out loans that there be some kind of regional decision-making process set up.' Well, what they've done is to set up six different and competing planning operations in each region. The highway boys comprehensibly plan the highways. The park boys comprehensibly plan the parks. And so on. What needs to be done now is to comprehensively — comprehensively plan. We need to get all of these separate regional plans together and develop some kind of an ability to achieve a regional synthesis."

What Mr. Weis urged is but one manifestation of the need not to play God, but as builder Kenneth Freeman put it, "To show and conclusively substantiate that we can all get together in concert and communicate and interpret.

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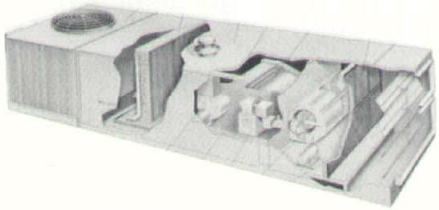

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Continued from Page 31

bottom. This necessitated the use of 17′ pilings both for stability of the existing structure and in anticipation of two residence stories to be added above the present social/club wing. Parking for the "Y" is at the rear and a number of white birches have been retained near the parking area. When the meeting hall wing is built these trees will be in the center of the back court. At the present they provide a foil to the strong horizontal lines of the social/club wing as well as helping to break up the massiveness of the physical section.

The buildings themselves are brick, block, cement and prestressed concrete TEES. Cement was chosen for economy and was originally planned to be sandblasted to obtain texture. Economy and durability forced the use of popover brick as the texture element, and in fact, it is quite effective. The wind/brace columns which are placed around the physical wing do not touch ground but rest upon the cement platform/wall. Because of this visual discontinuity the massive roof gains a degree of lightness. The roof in the physical activity wing is composed of pre-stressed precast Giant Tees up to 79′ long. These structural units offer a visual rhythm which was to be carried throughout the building in the form of the structural concrete pans. Viewed from the outside the open areas between tees offer additional light as well as visual darkness which helps to relieve the mass.

The entrance from the street is through a vigorous stepped cement canopy using massive and somewhat abstract concrete shapes as railings and hand holds. This canopy relieves the vertical mass of the gymnasium immediately to the left.

The buildings are completely fireproof save for furniture. In addition, a number of special requirements were faced in design. The steam room is triple-glazed. The sash in the swimming area is stainless steel. The pool is ceramic-tiled, and the ventilation ducts in the pool area are

copper sheeting. Both the copper sheeting and the stainless steel sash were necessary because of the high humidity + chlorine atmosphere in the pool area. Because of the budget the entire building initially proposed was not built. However for this reason and in anticipation of future needs a great deal of conduit was installed and left free for intercoms and other wired systems.

The entire structure cost approximately $780,000, and enclosed close to 43,000 square feet. All of the pool pumps and water heating units have been duplicated and are used alternately. The roof is built-up tar and gravel.

Continued from Page 21

the cube shapes, large white circular lights have been placed adjacent to all entrances and exits . . . to act as a foil.

The descending helix connecting the two cubes has been used both as a connecting unit as well as an effective storage area. By facing the road side of the helix with the storage walls, privacy is retained. The down slope site side has full length glass panels for visual accessibility to the site as well as midmorning and afternoon light in an otherwise darkened passageway.

Notable also is the deck just off the dining/living area. A very enjoyable place to relax or dine in the warm months.

By dropping the combined structures below a ledge outcropping, maximum privacy as well as sound insulation is obtained. Above this ledge and at street level is a carport and garden tool storage area.

In retrospect or looking back upon the wooded site from the primary access road, RT 10 north of Hanover, it is pleasing to note the house is completely insulated from view and for all practical purposes isn't there at all . . . to the general public . . . It's comforting to know that the "woods is full of them" . . . and the trees have not been summarily denuded for rapidity of construction.

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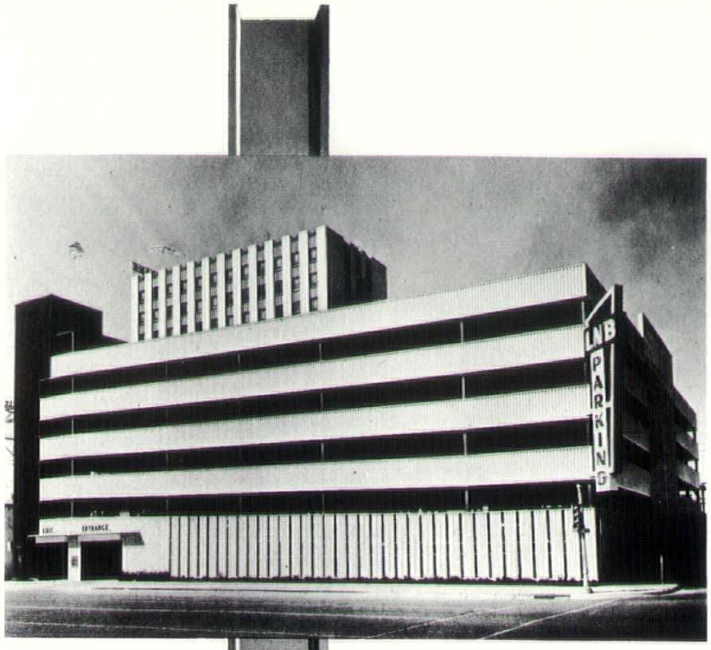

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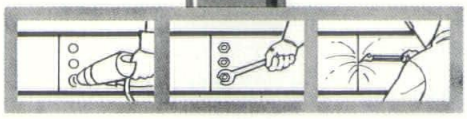

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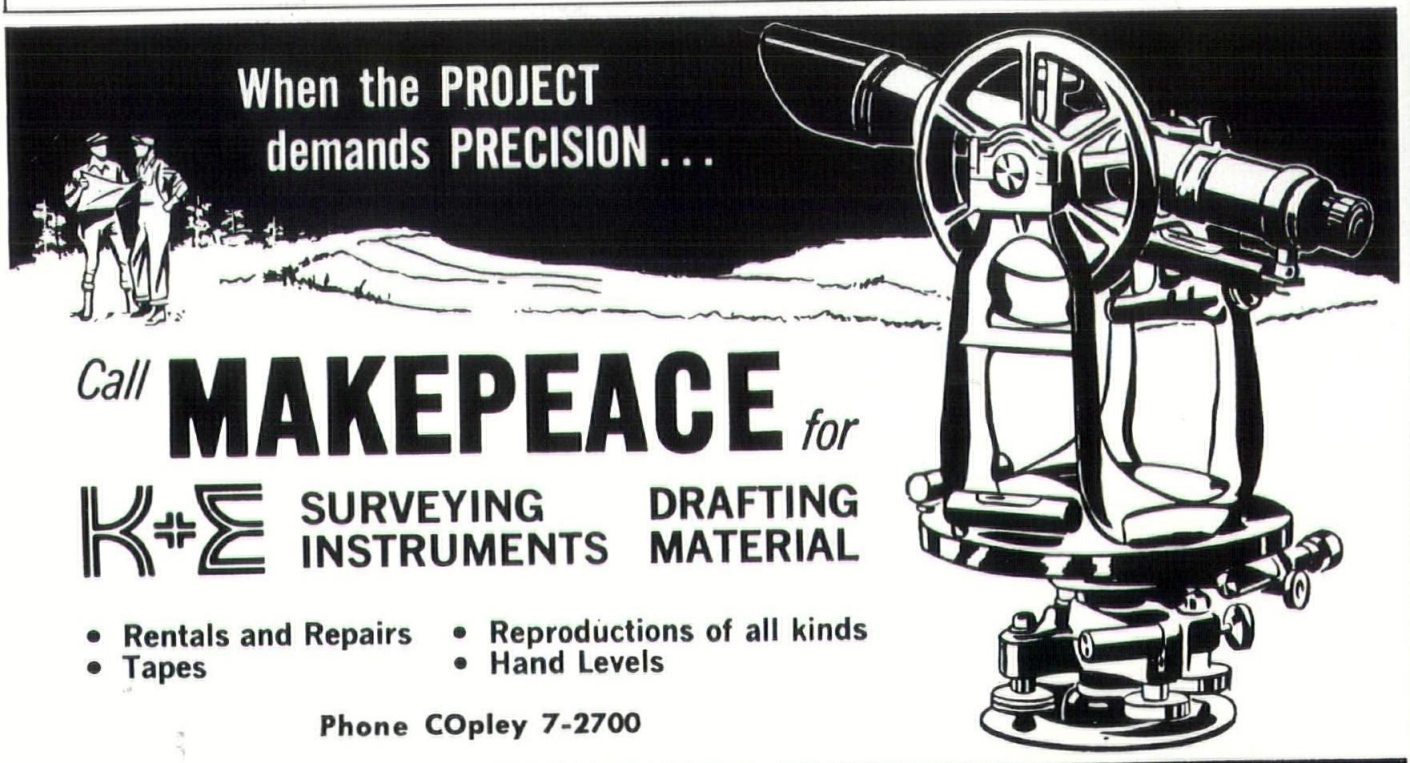

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